

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB.

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.**

Received up to 10th September, 1893.

POLITICAL.

The *Dababa-i-Qaisar* (Barilly), of the 8th September, publishes an article communicated by one Ganda Singh from Daudpur, Umballa. Referring to the grant of an annual subsidy of 12 lakhs of rupees to Abdu-i-Rahman Khan, the writer remarks that the Government labours under a great mistake if it expects aid from him in return at a crisis. Did not his predecessor Sher Ali employ the money and arms we had given him against our own soldiers? The Afghans regard the subsidy, which we pay them, not as a gift, but as a tribute and do not fear us much. They can be best kept in check by force. The Sikhs knew well how to deal with them. The money given to them is simply thrown away and can be devoted to other more useful purposes. The fear of a Russian invasion is imaginary. In the first place, the difficulties of the way and the enormous cost of the enterprise would prevent Russians from ever seriously entertaining the idea. Secondly, they are well aware that British rule is very popular with natives. Thirdly, the British army in India aided by the troops of native chiefs is strong enough to encounter any expedition that Russia can send. A Russian army may enter India through Kashmir more easily than through Afghan-

Circulation,
200 copies.

Circulation,
210 copies.

istán. But it is to be regretted that the Government of India gives no aid to the Mahārāja in fortifying his frontier.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
599 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow) of the 9th September, referring to the proposed visit of Mahārāja Dalip Singh to India, remarks:—

We do not think that the Mahārāja's visit will lead to disturbances in the Panjāb, but there are other considerations which induce us to advise him to give up his intention. In the first place, it is well known that his countrymen as a rule have no sympathy with him, and even if any of them have any sympathy, they will not display it through fear of Government. Then what will be the use of his paying a visit to this country if no one goes to see him? Does he mean to have a look only at the streets and roads of Lahore? Secondly, some time ago he published one or two letters in the *London Times* complaining that his pension was inadequate for his support. If his condition is really unsatisfactory, we do not think he has been well advised in intending to pay a visit to India, which will involve a heavy expenditure. In fact he has been reduced to such straits that he is selling his jewellery to meet the expenses of his journey. Thirdly, according to treaty stipulations between him and the Government of India, the latter has the power to assign him his place of abode. Although no danger is apprehended from him, the Government will never allow him to live in the Panjāb. Under these circumstances we hope he will abandon his visit.

Circulation,
410 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 11th September, states that it is a matter of great surprise and regret that no reference was made to this country in the Queen's speech at the late prorogation of Parliament. Although such speeches are necessarily short, it is surprising that not a word was said in the late speech about India, which is one of

the most brilliant jewels in the British crown and which contains a population of 250 millions. We are glad to state that through the noble efforts of Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett, and other Liberal Members of Parliament, the British public has lately displayed greater interest in Indian affairs, and there are signs to show that this interest will continue to increase. But our countrymen cannot but deeply regret that in the time of Mr. Gladstone's Government, which is a true friend of natives, no mention was made of India in the Royal speech, while even such small matters as the Madagascar incident, the administration and famine of Egypt, the state of affairs in Zululand, &c., were referred to.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 8th September,

Circulation,
425 copies.

Dr. Leitner's scheme
for sending native youths
to England for education.

gives an abstract of the scheme which has been proposed by Dr. Leitner to encourage Hindūs and Muhammadans to send their sons to England for education and expresses approval of the scheme. Dr. Leitner thinks that two and a half lakhs of rupees would be required for carrying out the scheme. He has offered to contribute seven thousand rupees and has proposed that the subscriptions raised for the establishment of a memorial in his honour may be also devoted to this purpose, if the subscribers agree. The editor asks the native chiefs of the Panjāb to contribute liberally to the fund.

The *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 8th September, urges that Government should invite editors to the Imperial Exhibition at Calcutta. It has been estimated that the income from the Exhibition will exceed the cost by four lakhs of rupees. A

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

Inviting of editors to
the Calcutta Exhibition.

portion of this surplus could be best devoted to showing hospitality to members of "the fourth estate." In the issue of the 12th September the editor remarks that, as it was at first believed that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who is prejudiced against natives, would open the Exhibition,

Circulation,
250 copies.

he did not think that his proposal would receive consideration at the hand of Government. But now that it has been decided that Lord Ripon will open the Exhibition, the editor hopes that his proposal will be accepted.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Astab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 12th September, is glad to state that the High Court of Bombay have issued orders to the effect that subordinate courts should send

Letters, and not summonses, to be sent to persons of rank and position by civil courts.

letters, and not summonses, to persons of rank and position in civil suits. As regards native chiefs, the subordinate courts should ascertain their full titles from the offices of political agents and send letters to them through the political agents.

The *Astab* highly approves of these orders and hopes that other High Courts will follow suit. Even in criminal cases letters, and not summonses or warrants, should be sent by Magistrates to respectable persons at first. If, after the first hearing, the Magistrate considers a respectable person guilty of a heinous offence, then he may treat him as he thinks proper.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that the Settlement Office, Um-muharrirs and patwaris employed at the Settlement Office at Umballa are not paid regularly every month, but get their pay for several months at once. Moreover, as their aggregate pay for several months exceeds Rs. 20, they have to give receipts on one-anna receipt stamps. If arrangements cannot be made for paying the men regularly every month, at least they should be allowed to give separate receipts for every month in order that they may be saved the cost of receipt stamps. The Settlement Officer should see to this.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mitra Kila* (Lahore), of the 10th September, states that the Honble Mr. Bright has repeatedly warned his countrymen that if they continue to govern this country in the way they do at present, they will have to leave it some day of their own

British rule in India.

accord. His warning is well founded and the British Government should take it into consideration. A poor man should be feared ten times more than a rich one. The latter is ordinarily satisfied with ruining his enemy, but the former at once makes an attempt on his enemy's life. Afghans are a very dangerous enemy, because they are poor and fight very desperately in consequence. This country has been already drained of its wealth by England in a large degree. If this drain be not stopped, the country will be reduced to a state of abject poverty, and then Englishmen will find it difficult to maintain their position here and will be obliged to retire. If Government desires to place British rule on a permanent basis in this country, it should adopt measures to improve the condition of the people. Natives should be appointed to offices of trust and responsibility, the Civil Service Examination should be held here, trade should be encouraged, the distinction of race removed, the army expenditure and the home charges reduced, &c. It is a matter of satisfaction that Lord Ripon is gradually giving effect to this policy. We hope his successors will also conduct the administration on the same lines, otherwise Englishmen will have to evacuate the country sooner or later.

Circulation,
200 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 8th September, referring to the list of darbāris for the Panjāb, remarks that evidently only persons of high birth and those who have rendered important services to Government and the public are eligible for admission to the Lieutenant-Governor's darbār. But it is to be regretted that in some districts the names of many small landowners, zaildārs, and mahājāns, who have managed to win the good will of district officers by flattery and who oppress the people, have been entered in the list of darbāris.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Distric Vīlā* (Agra), of the 15th September, referring to the Panjāb of Benares and the Mahājāns of Benares, says that the Mahājāns of Benares are at the request of the Mahājāns of Benares and

Circulation,
150 copies.

Raja Shiva Prasad on the subject of the sending for of the idol by Mr. Justice Norris to court, observes that the Pandits have committed a most mischievous and shameful act and calls them Thugs (robbers) of Benares. As regards Raja Shiva Prasad the writer says that his conduct in this affair ought to have opened the eyes of his best friends, who always spoke of him in the highest terms. He has fully justified Daya Nand Saraswati's estimate of his character.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Waqaya-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 3rd September (received on the 18th idem), states that there are several offices which could be abolished with much profit.

(1) The Commissioner's office is merely the channel of correspondence between the Collector and the Board of Revenue and is practically of little use. True the Commissioner has also to hear appeals from the orders of Collectors, but these appeals are limited in number and are disposed of in a perfunctory way. The ultimate decision of revenue suits lies with the Board of Revenue. There are four Commissioners (*sic*) in the North-Western Provinces. Suppose the pay of each Commissioner is Rs. 3,000 and the cost of his office establishment, &c., Rs. 1,000 a month. Thus the total cost of maintaining the four Commissionerships amounts to Rs. 16,000 a month. The office of Commissioner should be abolished, and two new officers, called Supervisor and Deputy Supervisor, appointed in place of the Commissioner in each division. The Supervisor should be a European and the Deputy Supervisor a native, and their pay should be Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 respectively. The cost of their office establishment should not exceed Rs. 500 a month. The two officers should be constantly on tour, hearing appeals from the orders of Collectors and redressing the grievances of the people. The frequent visits of the Supervisor to each district would put a stop to all the arbitrary proceedings on the part of district officers that tend to make British rule unpopular with natives. The appointment of a high native officer like a Deputy Supervisor would encourage the growth of

friendly feeling between Europeans and natives. Hence it will be perceived that the proposed arrangements would effect a saving and also increase the efficiency of the public service. (2) The District Superintendent of Police is not an independent officer, but works under the supervision of the Magistrate. In fact he cannot do anything without the permission of the latter. He has little to do beyond having the diaries, received from police-stations, read out to him, writing the word "seen" in the diaries, and appointing to subordinate posts incompetent men who readily do his private work and silently bear his blows. There is no necessity for keeping such highly-paid officers as District Superintendents of Police. These offices should be abolished and native assistant superintendents appointed to do the work. The maximum pay of the latter may be fixed at Rs. 500. (3) The third office that deserves to be abolished is that of amín. When an officer thinks it necessary to make local enquiries in civil suit, he deposes the court amín on that work. But amíns are as a rule notoriously corrupt and their enquiries are never just and impartial in consequence. The office of amín should be abolished and all local enquiries should be made by Judges themselves.

A correspondent of the *Astáb-i-Hind* (Jullundur), of the 15th September, referring to the middle school examination held in the Panjáb, remarks that at the late examination held in April last, the candidates were allowed only one hour for writing the essay. Evidently the time allowed was too short. It should be observed that the candidates have to write the essay *extempore*. Moreover, the maximum of marks assigned to that subject is no less than sixty, thirty-five being for the subject-matter and twenty-five for hand-writing. The writer urges that the candidates should be allowed no less than two hours for writing the essay as before, and that they should be trained in essay-writing by their teachers.

Circulation,
155 copies

Circulation,
155 copies

Circulation,
150 copies.

Circulation,
150 copies

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 14th September, and the *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 17th September, refer to the recent Resolution of the Supreme Government about giving greater publicity to legislative measures and express satisfaction that the Government has decided also to publish Hindi translations of Bills and Acts in accordance with the wishes of Hindūs.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 14th September, states that the question of court language in these provinces is a very pressing one and the Local Government cannot attend to it too soon. Those who desire to form an idea of the inconvenience and loss, to which the people are exposed from the use of Urdu, should once pay a visit to district courts. The fees of petition-writers press hard on the poor. At all events courts of law should also receive petitions in Hindi. Even this concession would be esteemed a great boon, because many poor persons could themselves write their petitions in that language, or could have them written gratis by their friends. It is a matter of surprise and regret that, on the one hand, the Government has made the use of Hindi so common among the people by establishing a Hindi school in every village, while, on the other, it has altogether prohibited the use of that language in the courts of law. This is the reason why that language is not so extensively studied as it should be.

Circulation,
610 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 19th September, states that, since the Government has established charitable dispensaries all over the country, *hakims* and *vaids* have almost entirely disappeared in small towns and villages, and the people there now wholly depend on native doctors for medical aid. But it is to be regretted that charitable dispensaries in the mufassil are not as a rule well supplied with

medicines, and patients have often to send for medicine from distant places in consequence. Sometimes the patient dies before the medicine is obtained. The native doctors' fees, being Rs. 2 per visit, are also rather too high. All charitable dispensaries in the mufassil should be provided with a suitable stock of medicines for sale over and above the supply intended for gratuitous distribution, and the native doctors' fees should be reduced in order that their services may be within the reach of the generality of the people. Moreover, the native doctors should be strictly warned to attend to all those, who go to the dispensaries, in the proper way and not to show indifference to any with a view to extorting money from them.

Circulation,
295 copies.

A Lahore correspondent of the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 15th September, states that in the Panjáb the Panjáb Musalmans form a little more than half of the population. But of the prisoners in the jails in that province on the 31st December last no less than 65 per cent. were Musalmans, as is evident from the last Administration Report, while the number of Muhammadan officials in the public service is probably hardly one-tenth of what it should be according to the proportion of Musalmans to the entire population. The writer, who is a Musalman, expresses deep regret at this state of things and asks his countrymen to take these figures into consideration and to endeavour to improve their condition.

Circulation,
295 copies.

The *Sâdiqu-i-Akhhâr* (Bahawalpur), of the 13th September, gives a brief history of the high family to which Sardâr Lehna Singh, Honorary Magistrate, belongs, and urges that the jagir of Rs. 4,000 granted to him and his brothers for life should be assigned in perpetuity, in order that their descendants may live in ease and be always thankful to Government. The Sardâr should be also made an extra assistant commissioner or a munsif.

Circulation,
320 copies.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilás* (Lahore) of the 10th September, states that there is no doubt that the Ilbert Bill will become law. It is well known that Lord Ripon is prepared to support this equitable measure through thick and thin, and now even Parliament has declared itself in its favour. But wicked Anglo-Indians still continue to persist in their opposition. They do not now confine themselves to criticising the measure, but endeavour to overawe Government and natives by threats. Look at the proceedings of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association meeting held last month. At that demoniac meeting one man declared that Government were mistaken in supposing that when the Bill was passed the agitation against it would subside. On the contrary, the measure would lead to most disastrous consequences. Another man said that he did not see how Government could compel Anglo-Indians to submit to the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates against their will. In the face of such universal opposition even the most intelligent native officer must shudder in trying Anglo-Indian cases. The Viceroy's Council could not subject enterprising Europeans to the jurisdiction of idle natives unless it had the power to make the sun rise in the west! A tea-planter of Behar sent a letter to the meeting, stating among other things that if he should be ever summoned to appear before a native Magistrate, he would attend the court, but he would never break silence there. But the feeling of his countrymen was that if they had to appear before a native Magistrate, they would drag him from his seat and give him a sound beating! The *Bengal Times* has declared in so many words that if the Bill be passed, all Bengalis will be put to death! This is the way in which ungrateful Anglo-Indians, who are fattening on the labour of natives, vainly seek to overawe Government and the people. We are convinced that Government will remain firm and treat such empty threats

with the contempt they deserve. Natives too do not at all fear these narrow-minded Anglo-Indians, as they have full confidence in the justice of Government. Death will be welcome to native Magistrates if they are killed while performing their duty. The opponents of the Hbert Bill are greatly mistaken if they imagine that their clamour will strengthen their cause. But we are glad to state that their agitation has not been an unmixed evil. It has drawn the ties between Government and the people more closely.

The *Wagdy-i-Alam* (Ghazipur), of the 10th September, states that the speeches delivered at the late Town Hall meeting were far from loyal. Mr. Robert G. Allen

The same.

declared that if Anglo-Indians were determined not to submit to the proposed measure, he did not see how the Government could enforce it. If it were passed, it would be productive of great mischief, and might lead to a revolution. Mr. Allen also said a great deal in defence of race pride. But we would most earnestly advise Government not to yield to the unreasonable clamour of a handful of Anglo-Indians, but to pass the measure, otherwise the 250 millions of India will be grieved. Natives are the chief source of strength to the State. As regards Anglo-Indians, they are blinded by selfishness and prejudice and have lately assumed an attitude of hostility both towards the Government and the people. But they should remember that their opposition will be of no avail. The Government is strong enough to make itself obeyed. If a few discontented Anglo-Indians depart from this country, they will not be missed. In fact the sooner they leave the better. They only cause disaffection in the minds of the people by their tyranny and oppression.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* (Benares), of the 10th September, after quoting some extracts from the speeches of Mr. Keswick and Mr. Allen at the late Town Hall meeting and from the letter of

The same.

Circulation,
350 copies.

the Secretary to the Behar Planters' Association read at the meeting, remarks that the *Englishman* goes the length of declaring that, if Government persist in showing indulgence to natives, Anglo-Indians may enter into a conspiracy with Australians in order to drive Englishmen out of India and to set up a new Government! Hence Government may have to encounter Australian as well as Russian difficulty in future! We were hitherto under the impression that Anglo-Indians were a very loyal people, but their proceedings in connection with the Ilbert Bill have disabused our mind. It is high time that Government should close the mouths of these sedition-mongers.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 15th September, states that the opinions recorded by European officers on the Ilbert Bill at the request of the Supreme Government have been published. We have read the opinions of the Panjáb officers and intend to give an abstract of them in our next issue. In the meantime we ask our readers to prepare themselves to hear many unpleasant things. They will see that, except His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, all officers have not only opposed the proposed change in the law, but have also made most violent attacks on the natives of the province, especially the Musalmáns. Mr. MacNabb, Commissioner of Umballa, says that native newspapers as well as those who read them are disloyal, and regards all classes of the people, Musalmáns, Hindús, Kukás, &c., as enemies of the British Government! He thinks that the admitting of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service and the giving of commissions to them in the army are great mistakes! Mr. Robinson, deceased, late Deputy Commissioner of Bannu, considered Musalmáns as one of the most disloyal and ungrateful nations in the world and did not think they deserved to be governed with justice! Another officer says that if Government desire to reconquer India, then they may empower natives to try Europeans! Hence Government can judge what the feelings of European officers are towards

natives, and, having the feelings they have, how far they are qualified to promote the welfare of the people and to carry out the principles of British rule. We hope the Anglo-Indian press and Anglo-Indians have now exhausted their righteous indignation and will abstain from heaping abuse and calumny on our devoted heads in future. We would have died long ago of the pain caused by their venomous attacks, had it not been for the balm applied to our wounds by Sir Charles Aitchison and Lord Ripon.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 9th September, states that it is surprising that any weight should be attached to the opinions of ignorant persons in political matters. The Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times* praises an ignorant native military officer of Meerut, who has given his opinion against the Ilbert Bill, as if he were a great statesman and his opinion represented the feeling of the entire native community of these provinces. But nothing could be a greater mistake than this. If the correspondent of the *Times* desires to ascertain the opinion of the native community, he should consult the native journals printed in English and vernacular. But he cares for the opinions only of those who support his own views. If a native wishes to become generally known, he should give his opinion against the Ilbert Bill. However stupid he might be, he would be represented as a great statesman by the opponents of the measure. It would seem that the natives of Meerut are actuated by an inordinate desire of fame. It will be remembered that some time ago a native of Meerut took his seat on the royal throne at Delhi simply with a view to acquiring notoriety. The people considered him insane, but he knew best how to secure his object. Now it is our Risaldar's turn to come to the front. As regards his ability, his articles speak for themselves. He would never have become so widely known but for his opposition to the Ilbert Bill. Can a rude and ignorant soldier discuss

circulation
500 copies.

Circulation,
500 copies.

circulation
500 copies.

political matters with ability? The correspondent of the *Times* may succeed in deceiving Englishmen at home, but our countrymen are well conversant with the natives of Meerut.

Circulation,
165 copies.

In the *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut), of the 5th September, Muhammad Nur Khan, late Rasaidar, gives an answer to the strictures of the writer in the *Hindustani*, of the 23rd August (vide pages 707 and 708 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 25th August, 1883). Muhammad Nur Khan speaks of himself in very high terms, abuses the correspondent of the *Hindustani*, and remarks that no good can accrue from the Ilbert Bill. Natives can never aspire to an equality with Europeans. The latter have reduced the former to subjection by the sword and are perfectly justified in regarding them as slaves. Which native Magistrates are to be empowered to try Europeans? Those who have risen to their present position from among the *Amla* classes or those who entered the Civil Service by competition? What sympathy have the latter with their countrymen? As they received their education in England, they have been Anglicised and call their countrymen niggers like Europeans. Muhammad Nur Khan, speaking of himself in one place, says that his opinion is held in respect by the Secretary of State, the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and all other Civil and Military officers. In fact there is no appeal from his judgment. The best proof of his ability is that he so openly publishes his articles in Anglo-Indian journals. Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, the authors of the Jurisdiction Bill, would seem to acquiesce in his opinion about the Bill, as they have given no answer to his article that appeared in the *Pioneer*, while an unknown correspondent of the *Hindustani* has had the audacity to criticize his opinion.

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NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The *Atish-e-Ahm* (Lahore), of the 8th September, states that it would seem that a Christian Missionary at Indor secretly converted

the son of a respectable Kashmiri Pandit to the Christian religion and sent him away to Ahmadabad. The Pandit asked the Missionary where the boy was, but the hard-hearted Missionary simply replied that the boy was no longer of any use to him! The Pandit's feelings on the occasion may be easily imagined. He set out in search of his son and found him at Ahmadabad with great difficulty. The boy says that the Missionaries offered him many temptations to change his religion. It is needless to say that such proceedings on the part of Missionaries in a Native State are very reprehensible. It is believed that Maharája Holkar has ordered all Missionaries to leave his dominions, and they have raised a wild clamour against him for this. (The *Mittra Vildá* (Lahore), of the 10th September, referring to the same subject, remarks that Maharája Holkar has acted wisely in expelling Missionaries from his State in deference to the feelings of his subjects. The outcry raised by the Missionaries against the Maharája is quite unjustifiable. It is not obvious how the paramount power could interfere in the matter.)

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 12th September, advertising to the same subject, observes that the unfortunate incident is viewed with great fear and indignation by the whole Hindú community at Indor. Christian Missionaries would do well to confine their proceedings to British India and let Native States alone for the present. They cannot carry on their work with perfect safety in Native States. Look at Haidarabad. There Missionaries are allowed to preach only in the neighbourhood of the Residency, but not in other parts of the town, because the Haidarabad darbar cannot guarantee the protection of their lives against Rohillas and Arabs. The editor then complains that native Christian preachers are as a rule a half-educated class of people and freely criticize and abuse the Hindú and Mohammedan religions, although they know little of those religions. Hence quarrels often take place.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Circulation,
450 copies.

Circulation,
450 copies.

between them and Hindûs and Mussalmâns. European Missionaries should teach their native disciples better manners. It is notorious that conversions are not as a rule due to any intrinsic merits of the Christian religion, but to exterior causes. An unprejudiced European officer of Madras has expressly stated in the late Census report for that presidency that the number of native Christians is so large there because European Missionaries converted thousands of famine-stricken people to Christianity during the late famine. This is surely a nice way of making converts. In the end the editor advises Hindûs and Masalmâns to adopt measures for the protection of their religions and to raise subscriptions for the purpose. They should appoint men to preach their religions, publish religious journals and books, &c.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Jâm-i-Jamâh* (Morâdâbâd), of the 9th September, referring to the rumour published in the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandar* (Râmpur) to the effect that the Mahârâjâ of Karoli had brought about the death of his mother by intrigue from avarice and confiscated all her property, expresses deep regret that such inhuman crimes should be committed under British rule. The editor hopes the rumour is false, otherwise the Government of India should interfere and make an example of the Mahârâjâ.

Circulation,
900 copies.

A correspondent of the *Victoria Paper* (Siâlkot) of the 12th September, referring to the complaint made by the *Ashrafu-l-Akhbar* that the Mahârâjâ of Alwar is accustomed to strike the people with his whip (*vide* page 739 of the *Selections from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 1st September, 1883*), remarks that the complaint is utterly unfounded. The Mahârâjâ is an enlightened and generous prince. He treats all persons who go to see him with courtesy and is always accessible. In times of famine he readily grants suspensions and remissions of land revenue. He has the welfare of his subjects at heart and is always anxious to encourage the

spread of education. He has established some scholarships at the Panjáb University. When a scheme was set on foot for the revival of the Delhi College, he offered a princely gift of one lakh of rupees. (A correspondent of the *Jám-i-Jamshéd* (Morádábád), of the 9th September, also condemns the charge as calumnious and false and states that the Maharájá of Alwar is one of the most enlightened native princes.)

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 8th September, makes the following remarks for the consideration of postal authorities :—

Circulation,
150 copies.

(1) Referring to rules about privileged newspapers, the *Najm-ul-Akhhár* observes that the rules press hard upon editors in several ways. In the first place, postage has to be paid in advance for three months. Secondly, if an editor sends copies less than the number for which he has paid postage in advance, no refund is made to him. But if at any time the copies sent exceed that number, the extra copies are charged postage at half an anna per copy. If no refund is made when the number of copies sent falls short of the fixed number, no additional postage should be charged when two or three copies in excess of the fixed number are sent. If the above proposal does not commend itself to the approval of the postal authorities, at all events they should make this concession, that when an editor sends extra copies, he should not be required to affix half-anna postage stamps to them at the time. It should be ascertained at the end of the quarter whether the aggregate number of copies sent by him during the quarter was more or less than the aggregate number for which he had paid postage in advance. In the latter case no refund should be granted to him, and in the former case he should be required to pay postage for the extra copies at a quarter of an anna per copy. (2) When a copy of a newspaper is refused by a subscriber, it is returned by the post-office of destination through the Dead Letter Office, and

necessarily takes some weeks in reaching the publisher. In the meantime the publisher continues regularly to send the paper to the address of the subscriber every week and is put to inconvenience and loss in consequence. A refused copy of a newspaper should be returned by the post-office of destination to the publisher direct. (3) It would seem that postal officials are accustomed to open book packets containing articles sent by correspondents to editors for publication in newspapers, with a view to ascertaining if the packets also contain letters. Only the other day an article was sent by a correspondent at Mainpuri to the editor of this paper by packet post for publication. The article was accompanied by a note from the writer requesting the editor to insert the article in his paper, and the packet was treated as a bearing letter and charged 3 annas additional postage by the post-office! Articles sent to newspapers for publication are always accompanied by such notes, and editors usually insert these notes with the articles in their papers. Under these circumstances, it is unjust to charge postage on such packets as bearing letters. Moreover, the custom among postal officials of opening such packets is very objectionable, on the ground that the officials can easily find out the names of press correspondents in this way. They may sometimes give out their names, thus involving them in trouble. In the end the editor states that the 3 annas he had to pay for the packet above referred to were refunded by the post-office after the above article had been written.

Circulation,
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the Sub-post-office, Aminabad, 16th September, complains that the sub-postmaster of Aminabad (Lucknow) does not perform his duty properly. Many letters addressed to other parts of Lucknow are sent by the district post-office to the sub-post-office at Aminabad every day by mistake, but the sub-postmaster does not return them to the district post-office, but makes his delivery-peons distribute

them. If there is delay in the delivery of letters, poor peons are fined. The sub-postmaster lives in the same house in which the post-office is situated, and therefore he is constantly busy with his private work. A better man should be placed in charge of the post-office. The writer also urges that no sub-postmaster should be allowed to live in the same house in which he holds his office.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 12th September, complains that no native is allowed to go to the platform at the railway station, Lahore, without a platform-ticket, while ordinary Europeans and Eurasians can freely go there without any tickets at all.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahābād), of the 10th September, urges that Prayāgwāls should be allowed to go to the railway station at Allahābād in order that they may be able to receive Hindū pilgrims at the platform. This would save the pilgrims a great deal of trouble and anxiety. If it be feared that thieves and pickpockets may enter the station in the disguise of Prayāgwāls, passes may be granted to respectable Prayāgwāls, and no one should be allowed to go to the platform without a pass.

Circulation,
700 copies.

LOCAL.

The *Ain-i-Sikandarī* (Morādābād) of the 8th September, refers to a religious quarrel that has taken place between the Hindūs and Musalmāns at Hazratpur, Sambhal, Morādābād. It is said that the Hindūs forcibly entered an enclosure, where the Musalmāns had assembled to offer their prayers, and threw away their water-pots. The Musalmāns have instituted a prosecution against the Hindūs in the Magistrate's Court. The editor regrets that the two classes of the community should quarrel between themselves, especially under the British Government, which has granted full religious

Circulation,
80 copies.

liberty to all classes of its subjects, and hopes that the Magistrate of Morádábád will decide the case in question in a satisfactory manner.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The supplement to the *Jám-i-Jamshéd* (Morádábád) of the 9th September, states that a European who lives near a village in Dhámpur, Bijnor, lately went to the village and asked the villagers to give him milk. They refused to accede to his wishes. On this he entered their houses and carried away all their milk by force.

Alleged misconduct of
a European at Dhámpur,
Bijnor.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Afláb-i-Hind* (Jullundur), of the 15th September, urges the re-introduction of the rules for the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases at Jullundur.

Spread of venereal dis-
eases at Jullundur.

Circulation,
700 copies.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahábád), of the 17th September, writing from Bānda, complains that a *dangal** is held at Bānda under the auspices of the Collector, and tahsildárs raise subscriptions from zamindárs by force in accordance with the orders of the Collector to meet the cost. The zamindárs are invited to attend the *dangal*. But when they go there, they are not admitted unless they pay the admission fee. The rates of admission fee are one rupee, eight annas, four annas, and two annas. The receipts considerably exceed the expenditure. Sometimes the income amounts to Rs. 3,000, and the cost in the shape of prizes to wrestlers, &c., to one-tenth of that sum. It is very strange that Government officers should hold such meetings.

Dangal held by the Col-
lector of Bānda.

* An assembly or meeting in which contests between wrestlers take place.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Khadi-i-Bihar	... ..	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Sep. 8th & 15th	1883. 10th & 14th respectively.	150 copies.
2	Khadi-i-Panjab	... ..	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bats Singh	" 7th, 10th, 12th, & 15th.	" 10th, 13th, 15th & 16th respectively.	" 500
3	Asra Akhbar	... ..	Ditto	Weekly	Manik Bakhsh	" 7th	" 9th	" 200
4	Asra-i-Akhbar	... ..	Ditto	Ditto	Abul-Husain	" 3rd	" 14th	" 64
5	Asra-i-Sikandar	... ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 8th	" 15th	" 80
6	Asra-i-Tahab	... ..	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	" 11th	" 18th	" 250
7	Asra-i-Akhbar	... ..	Ditto	Ditto	Dhawan Ali	" 8th	" 12th	" 134
8	Asra-i-Akbar	... ..	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain	" 11th	" 13th	" 100
9	Asra-i-Akbar	... ..	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Khana. Mukund Ram	" 8th, 12th, & 15th.	" 14th, 14th & 18th respectively.	" 1,300
10	Akhbar-i-Tamanna	... ..	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	" 8th & 16th	" 9th & 18th respectively.	" 125
11	Akhbar-i-Akhbar	... ..	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	" 13th	" 19th	" 84
12	Akhbar-i-Akhbar	... ..	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-ul-din	" 4th & 11th	" 9th & 15th respectively.	" 295
13	Aligarh Institute Gazette	... ..	Urdu-Eng. - Hindi.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 8th, 11th & 15th.	" 10th, 13th & 17th respectively.	295 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
13	Almorá Akhbar	Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sadā Nand	Sep. 10th	Sep. 13th	98 copies.
14	Asaf-i-Hind	Agra	Urdú	Bi-monthly	Kabik Hussain Khán	" 15th	" 17th	...
15	Asyaman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lái	" 8th & 15th	" 13th & 19th	141 copies.
16	Asyaman-i-Panjáb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Núru-l-dín	" "	" respectively.	...
17	Asyaman-i-Panjáb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Núru-l-dín	" "	" 11th & 18th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
18	Asyaman-i-Panjáb	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur	" 6th & 13th	" 10th & 14th	280 copies.
19	Asyaman-i-Panjáb	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirzá Khán	" 11th	" respectively.	110
20	Asyaman-i-Hind	Sitápur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ali	" 4th	" 9th	165
21	Bharat Bondhu	Aligarh	Hindi Eng. lish.	Weekly	Totá Rám	" 7th & 14th	" 9th & 16th	135
22	Bharat Bondhu	Cawnpore	Hindi-Urdú	Monthly	Munshi Gangá Prasad	For Sep.	" 11th	...
23	Bharat Vids	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly	Bhagwán Dás	Sep. 15th	" 18th	150
24	Bharat-Sadachar	Farrukhabad.	Ditto	Monthly	Káfi Charan	For Aug.	" 10th	400
25	Dab-dab-i-Quisari	Bareilly	Ditto	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Sep. 8th & 15th	" 10th & 17th	200
26	Dab-dab-i-Sikandar	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	" 10th & 17th	" 12th & 19th	450
27	Dab-dab-i-Sikandar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-dín	" 12th	" 17th	310

36	Dak Hissat	Amere ...	Hindi	Monthly	Munná Lal	For Bhadrabad ...	14th ...	280	"
37	Dak Ushwat	Lahore ...	Urdu	Weekly	Saig Ram	Sep. 3th & 15th	11th & 13th respectively.	700	"
38	Dhawan Jnan	Ditto ...	Ditto	Monthly	Sheo Narayan	For Sep.	12th ...	150	"
39	Grown Gazette	Bulandshahr.	Ditto	Weekly	Ganga Sahai	Sep. 7th & 14th	13th & 19th respectively.	140	"
40	Gurukul Akhbar	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 10th	13th ...	...	"
41	Hindustan	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	S. A. H. Muhammad	" 13th	14th ...	550	"
42	Hindustan	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nabi.	" 9th	11th, 15th & 19th respectively.	500	"
43	Hindustan	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	Ganga Prasad	" 14th.	10th & 17th respectively.	...	"
44	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Alimu-l-Din	" 7th & 14th	10th & 17th respectively.	200	"
45	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 8th, 12th, & 15th.	11th, 15th & 18th respectively.	125	"
46	Karnatak	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 9th	15th ...	250	"
47	Kash Patwila	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 10th & 17th	12th & 19th respectively.	...	"
48	Kash Patwila	Benares ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Latehmi Shankar,	" 14th	15th ...	660 copies (including 501 copies taken by Govt.)	"
49	Kash Patwila	Benares ...	Urdu	Weekly	M.A.	"	13th ...	50 copies.	"
50	Kash Patwila	Benares ...	Hindi	Monthly	Amjad Husain	" 11th	14th ...	350	"
51	Kash Patwila	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Chintamani Rao	" 10th	9th ...	177	"
52	Kash Patwila	Fatehpur,	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Sheo Narain	For Sep.	19th ...	...	"
53	Kash Patwila	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Ambik Prasad	Sep. 15th & 16th	11th & 18th respectively.	140	"
54	Kash Patwila	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mir Hasan	" 8th	19th ...	180	"
55	Kash Patwila	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Mahá Narain	" 16th	17th ...	600	"
56	Kash Patwila	Gujrat	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	" 13th	"
57	Kash Patwila	Wala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	" 13th	"

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No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
47	Koh-i-Nar	... Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Munshi Harsukh Rai.	1883. Sep. 8th, 12th, & 15th.	1883. 10th 14th & 17th respectively.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.)
48	Zama-i-Nar	... Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah	9th	14th	72 copies.
49	Lahore Gazette	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbala-din	5th & 12th	11th & 18th respectively	165
50	Lahore Gazette	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Balaji Das	8th	10th	300
51	Mir-i-Gazette	... Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	10th	14th	100
52	Maul-i-Qaisar	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	11th	12th	200
53	Maul-i-Nar	... Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	7th & 14th	11th & 18th respectively	40
54	Maul-i-Nar	... Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Tasaddaq Husain	3rd	19th	100
55	Mir-i-Akbar	... Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Karim-i-din	Aug. 11th & 18th	9th	180
56	Mir-i-Darakhshan	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Sep. 1st & 8th	9th & 17th	100
57	Mir-i-Nar	... Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mahbub-Allah	8th & 15th	respectively. 11th & 18th	140
58	Mir-i-Nar	... Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	10th	12th	250
59	Mir-i-Nar	... Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	...	...	100
60	Mir-i-Nar	... Barabanki	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf	8th	...	160
61	Mir-i-Nar	... Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bihari Lal	15th	16th	150
62	Mir-i-Nar	... Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Ajmal Ali	3rd & 10th	10th & 16th	175
63	Mir-i-Nar	... Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rahmat-Allah Khan	8th & 16th	9th & 18th respectively.	150

64	Najm-ul-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	12th	15th	150	"
65	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnâ Dâs	15th	16th	325	"
66	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihârî Lal	11th & 18th	12th & 19th respectively	92	"
67	Nar-Ashâ	Ludhiânâ	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry	13th	15th	750	"
68	Nar-i-Badshâh	Budhân	Ditto	Ditto	Amjed Husain	6th & 13th	9th & 16th respectively	250	"
69	Nar-i-Ashâ	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yâqûb	15th	15th	349	"
70	Nar-i-Ashâ	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	1st & 8th	9th & 17th respectively	200	"
71	Narya-Sudhâ	Hardâ	Marâthi-Eng-lish	Ditto	Bâdeo Bhâskar	12th	13th	400	"
72	Qudus-Akbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	10th to 19th	11th to 19th	610 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
73	Qudus-Akbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjâd Husain	11th	15th	450 copies	"
74	Qudus-Akbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	5th, 8th & 12th	9th 11th & 15th respectively	250	"
75	Patilâ Akbar	Patilâ	Ditto	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	10th	13th	800	"
76	Pragat Samâkhar	Allahâbâd	Hindî	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	10th & 17th	10th & 17th respectively	700	"
77	Qudus Akbar	Jullundur	Urdu	Ditto	Mirâ Mavahhid	8th & 15th	9th & 17th respectively	108	"
78	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Diwân Chand	8th	13th	600	"
79	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nâdir Ali Shâh	10th, 13th & 17th	11th 15th & 18th respectively	450	"
80	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Hindî-Urdû	Weekly	Muhammad Murâd	10th	12th	...	"
81	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Nathâ Râm	12th	15th	700	"
82	Rahat Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahâ-Narayan	8th	10th	184	"
83	Sabha Kaporthalâ	Kaporthalâ	Ditto	Weekly	Sharfu-l-din	8th & 15th	11th & 17th respectively	120	"

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